

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ONE NEW GENUS AND FIVE NEW SPECIES OF
ICHNEUMON-FLIES.

BY HENRY L. VIERECK.

The species considered in this paper are all indigenous to Washington, District of Columbia, and vicinity.

BRACONIDÆ.

Analostania new genus.

Related to *Aleiodes* Wesmael from which it differs especially in the anterior margin of the clypeus being convex instead of concave, in the head having a carina between the eye margin and the vertex, in the flaring occipital carina that is tangent to the hind ocelli, in the 21-jointed antennae with the joints of the flagel from nearly 3 times as long as thick to nearly 6 times as long as thick, in the notauli being represented by two oblique carinae on the anterior third of the mesonotum, in the scutel which is nearly as long as wide and bounded posteriorly and laterally by a distinct carina, in the hind femora being hardly more than half as long as the hind tibiae, in the slender hind tarsi, the first joint of which is at least 8 times as long as thick, in the exceedingly attenuated claws, in the open second discoidal cell with the subdiscoidal vein issuing from the middle of the second discoidal cell, in the lanceolate stigma that is at least 6 times as long as wide across the middle, in the transverse propodeum which is apparently twice as wide as long down the middle, and in the longitudinal median carina of the abdomen being confined to the first segment. On account of the clypeus this genus could be placed in the group polymorphi near *Dyscoletes* Westwood, because of the venation this genus could be placed in the Spathiinae near *Chremylus* Haliday. Ignoring these points there is no difficulty encountered in placing this genus near *Aleiodes* Wesmael.

Type, *Analostania tenuipes* new species.

Analostania tenuipes new species

Type, Cat. No. 20455, U. S. National Museum. Analostan Island, Little River, District of Columbia, Oct. 3, 1915; collected by Mr. L. O. Jackson while sweeping over *Pontederia cordata*.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm.; mostly black and shining, head rugulose, cheeks and occiput and vertex granular, ocelli equidistant, the lateral ocelli distinctly nearer to each other than to the lateral ocelli, anterior edge of the clypeus with an apparently thin margin, mandibles heavy and stramineous with dark tips, rest of mouth parts stramineous, the palpi somewhat infuscated, maxillary palpi five-jointed, the third joint longest and the end joint shorter than the penultimate joint, pedicel with a stramineous tip, first joint of flagel stramineous at base; thorax granular and reddish except the metathorax and the posterior lower corner of mesopleurae which are blackish, surface of middle third of mesonotum uneven, mesopleurae with shallow, transversely striate sternali, second abscissa of radius a little longer than the first transverse cubitus, third abscissa of the radius apparently as long as the two preceding abscissae combined, metapleurae cinereous with pubescence, wings tinged with brown, stigma and veins dark brown, legs including coxae and trochanters brownish stramineous, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, propodeum with the dorsal aspect divided by a longitudinal carina and rugulose, posterior aspect bounded above by a prominent carina below which are radiating carinae; first tergite with its basal facet about one-third as wide as the segment is wide at apex, rugulose, second and third tergites granular, separated from each other by an arcuate indistinctly foveolate furrow, third tergite elevated before the apex then sloping to end in a polished edge, fourth, fifth and sixth tergites mostly polished, third tergite apparently half as long down the middle as the second, ovipositor barely showing beyond the sixth tergite. In one paratopotype the thorax is somewhat blacker than in the type. In another paratopotype the thorax is black excepting the prothorax, which is reddish.

Three specimens examined. Male unknown.

***Ascogaster erythrothorax* new species.**

Type, Cat. No. 20456, U. S. National Museum. Plummers Island, Maryland, June 29, 1913, W. L. McAtee.

Head, thorax and propodeum reddish brown.

Female.—Length 4 mm., head dullish, rugulose, cheek nearly twice as broad as the eye, somewhat striate, face dull rugulose, clypeus shining and punctured, its anterior edge subbidentate, scape a little longer than the first joint of the flagel, pedicel nearly as long as wide, mandibles concolorous with the face, their tips dark, palpi blackish, scape and pedicel more or less dark brownish, first to fourth joints of the flagel brownish stramineous, rest of flagel blackish; thorax dull, reticulate, wings with the basal half including the veins yellowish, the apical half fuscous, first discoidal cell petiolate, tegulae blackish, all femora and fore tibiae dark brown, rest of legs blackish; propodeum sculptured somewhat like the thorax but more coarsely so, with two blunt equidistant elevations between the lateral prominent, rounded spines that are nearer to the lateral spines than to each other. Abdomen a little more than twice as long as wide in the middle, reticulated, basal sixth brownish stramineous, with a longitudinal

carina on each side; the tegument between the carinae fuscous, rest of carapace dark brownish to blackish. A paratype from near the type locality, July 1, 1914, W. L. McAtee, is somewhat lighter than the type with the sides of the basal sixth of the carapace yellowish.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

Viereckiana egregia new species.

Type. Collection Nathan Banks. Collected at Great Falls, Virginia, June 29.

Differs from its American congeners in having the petiole pale throughout.

Female.—Length 8 mm., black, clothed with faintly golden pubescence; face with poorly defined punctures, clypeus not so closely punctured as the face, its anterior margin narrowly truncate, slightly reflexed, front and vertex finely sculptured, occiput and cheeks, with indistinctly defined punctures more shining than on the face, postocellar line apparently as long as the ocellular line but not much more if more than half the length of the ocellocipital line, eyes distinctly converging beneath, clypeo-ocular line distinctly shorter than the mandibles are wide at base, scape and pedicel mostly yellow, brownish above, flagel 40-jointed, blackish, its first joint almost one and a half times as long as the second, mandibles yellow with blackish base and castaneous apex, palpi stramineous; pronotum partly striate, shining, mesonotum sculptured like the face, mesopleurae shining, sternauli present on the anterior third, mesopleurae divided transversely near the middle by a furrow, the upper half divided longitudinally by a shallow depression that is transversely striate, lower half of mesopleurae and anterior half of upper half polished, scutel more coarsely sculptured than the mesonotum, tegulae and base of wings yellow, the former with an outer almost colorless margin, wings with a yellowish brown tinge and with brownish stramineous veins and stigma, recurrent vein received distinctly before the middle of the areolet, second abscissa of discoidal vein nearly half as long as the third abscissa, nervulus arcuate and received by the discocubital cell well beyond the basal vein, nervulus angulate below the middle, coxae black, rest of fore and mid legs yellow except the tarsi which are rather brownish stramineous, their claws and empodia blackish, rest of hind legs more darkly brownish stramineous than fore and mid tarsi except hind femora, which are reddish, hind tibiae with the basal fourth yellow externally, hind claws and empodia colored like the others; propodeum with a basal transverse carina that is acutely angled medially and an apical transverse carina that is interrupted medially, propodeum finely wrinkled between the base and the basal transverse carina, rest of propodeum transversely striate above, rather reticulate laterally; neck of propodeum extending distinctly beyond the middle of hind coxae but not near to the apex; petiole with the appearance of yellowish amber, perfectly smooth and nearly twice as long as the post petiole, the latter nearly three times as long as the distance between the petiolar spiracles and reddish like the

rest of the abdomen, second tergite with a dark tinge, its spiracles about two-thirds the length of the segment from the base and removed from the lateral edge by about three spiracle widths, lunulae nearer the spiracle than to the base of the segment and distinctly longer than wide; exerted portion of ovipositor hardly as long as the apical truncature of the abdomen.

Allotopotype, October 3: Very similar to the type. Eyes not distinctly converging below; length 9 mm.; vervellus angulated close to the lower end, hind tibiae and tarsi mostly infuscated. A paratopotype male was collected June 25; female paratypes examined are from Falls Church, Va., May 10, Bluemont, Va., July 22, Black Mt., N. C., North Fork Swannanoa, May; male paratypes examined are from Plummerville Id., Md., August 29, and Falls Church, Va., September 7.

The above material is all from the collection of Nathan Banks. There are three female paratypes in the collection of the Biological Survey from Plummerville Island, Md., August 4, 1907, September 23, 1906 (A. K. Fisher), and Great Falls, Va., May 10, 1915 (L. O. Jackson).

***Cymodusa distincta* (Cresson).**

Mesoleptus distinctus Cresson.

Limneria distincta Cresson.

Male.—Collection Nathan Banks. From Great Falls, Virginia, June 21. Length 8 mm.; antennae entirely blackish; eyes only a little nearer to each other below than above, fourth and fifth tergites entirely reddish, sixth and seventh blackish above, reddish laterally. In other particulars it agrees with the original description. Areola separated from the petiole by a distinct carina as in the female.

***Cymodusa simplicicornis* new species.**

Type.—Collection of Nathan Banks. Collected at Falls Church, Virginia, May 26.

Related to *C. distincta* (Cresson) from which it differs especially in its entirely black flagel.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm.; black, covered with silvery pubescence, ocellular line distinctly shorter than the postocellar line, the latter a little shorter than the ocelloccipital line, shortest distance between the eyes two-thirds as long as the distance between the eyes on a horizontal line drawn tangent to the anterior ocellus, clypeocular line apparently half as long as the mandibles are wide at base, head finely sculptured and shining, antennae 27 or 28-jointed, ratio of length of first joint of flagel to the combined length of next two as 7 is to 9, scape yellowish beneath, mandibles yellow with castaneous tips, palpi yellowish white; thorax finely sculptured and shining, the notauli represented by rugulose areas that unite back of the middle of the dorsulum in a rugulose area occupying most of the middle third of the posterior half of the dorsulum, mesopleurae punctured and shining, the posterior half divided transversely by a shallow impression above which the tegument is impunctate, tegulae, wing base,

most of fore coxae, fore and mid trochanters and distal, hind trochanter yellow, wings with a brownish tinge, stigma and veins brownish stramineous, the latter darker than the former, venation as in *Sagaritis provancheri* D. T., *i. e.*, with the recurrent vein received by the areolet a little before the middle, areolet petiolate and with the second abscissa of the discoidal vein longer than the third, all femora reddish, rest of fore legs brownish stramineous, the coxae which are mostly black, in the tarsi which are mostly fuscous and in the tibiae which have a subbasal and an apical dark brownish band, hind legs with their coxae and proximal trochanters mostly black, their tibiae yellowish with a subbasal and an apical brownish fuscous stain, their tarsi fuscous, their tibial spurs whitish; propodeum shining, with poorly defined punctures and well developed carinae, basal area sessile almost triangular, costulae complete, areola and petiolarea confluent, the petiolarea rugulose; abdomen black, with the apical edge of the second tergite yellowish, the vertical sides of the third to sixth tergites and all of the seventh tergite mostly reddish, third to sixth tergites dorsally with a brownish apical margin, petiole convex, with a distinct fossa on each side near the postpetiole, distance from the base of the petiole to the spiracle apparently twice the distance from the latter to the apex of the first tergite, the latter distance distinctly greater than the distance between the spiracles, postpetiole convex, apex of petiole with a median impression, second tergite with the thyridii elongate and nearer the lateral edge than to the base of the segment, spiracles of second tergite almost adjoining the lateral edge and half way between base and apex; sheaths of the ovipositor nearly as long as the first tergite.

A paratype from Wallops Island, Virginia, June 1, 1913, W. L. McAtee, has reddish color of the third tergite more extensive and fusing on the dorsum and the antennae 30-jointed.

Neogreenia Viereck.

This genus was described from a single female specimen collected in Pennsylvania. A study of a series of specimens of both sexes from Maryland and Virginia makes it certain that the transverse cubitus is sometimes present though less than half the length of the abscissa of the cubitus between the transverse cubitus and the recurrent vein and that in some specimens there are three abscissae to the discoidal vein, the second abscissa of the discoidal vein being in such cases less than half the length of the nervulus. The nervulus is sometimes interstitial with the basal vein although usually received by the discocubital cell a little beyond the basal vein.

Neogreenia picticornis Viereck.

Male. Collection Nathan Banks: Agrees with the type except in the antennae, which are uniformly blackish without a whitish annulus, flagel 21-jointed; hind coxae blackish with stramineous tips. In both sexes the mesonotum is in some specimens mostly reddish and the base of the flagel yellowish. In one female the petiole is stramineous with the

postpetiole brownish. Some males have the thorax including hind femora and coxae mostly stramineous and the propodeum mostly reddish. Flagel sometimes 20-jointed. Mr. Nathan Banks has collected males at Falls Church, Va., June 24, July 6, August 14 and at Glencaryn, Va., May 30. Mr. Banks has collected females at the same localities on June 24 and May 30, respectively, he has also collected females at Chain Bridge, Va., June 14, and at N. Fork Swannanoa, Black Mt., N. C., in May. Mr. W. L. McAtee has collected pale males of this species at Plummers Id., Maryland, August 25, 1912, and at Great Falls, Md., August 15, 1915.

The above notes are the result of the study of twenty-nine specimens.

***Sagaritis ruficoxalis* new species.**

Type, Cat. No. 20457, U. S. National Museum. Four-mile Run, Virginia, April 25, 1915, L. O. Jackson; June 17, 1914 (W. L. McAtee).

Superficially somewhat like *Campoplex ? subtenuis* Cresson.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm.; black, covered with silvery pubescence, ocellular line distinctly longer than greatest diameter of lateral ocellus shorter than postocellar line, the latter shorter than the ocelloccipital line, inner edge of eyes almost parallel, slightly emarginate, malar line nearly as long as the mandibles are wide at base and longer than the clypeocular line, head finely sculptured, dullish, antennae 31-jointed, first joint of flagel distinctly longer than the second but shorter than the second and third combined, scape almost entirely blackish, mandible yellow with brownish tips, palpi yellowish white; thorax finely sculptured, not especially shining, the dorsulum almost uniformly sculptured throughout, most of the middle third of the posterior half alone a little coarsely sculptured, mesopleurae with a shallow fossa between the upper and lower half, the former more distinctly shining than the lower half and partly striate, sternauli developed nearly half way back on the mesopleurae wing base, tegulae, fore and mid distal trochanters yellow, wings with a brownish tinge, stigma and veins brownish stramineous, the former except on its anterior edge paler than the latter, venation as in *Sagaritis pro-rancheri* D. T., legs including the coxae mostly reddish, fore and mid legs with their proximal trochanters, and base of their metatarsi yellowish, fore and mid tarsi with first two joints stramineous, the following joints fuscous, fore tibiae stramineous, mid tibiae yellowish at base and near the middle, elsewhere brownish stramineous, hind tibiae brownish stramineous with a subbasal and an apical dark brown band, hind tarsi fuscous with the base of the joints stramineous, beyond the metatarsus inconspicuously so, hind tibial spurs pale stramineous, propodeum shining, finely sculptured, the areola hexagonal, finely reticulated and separated from the petiolarea by a poorly defined carina, petiolarea transversely striate, basal area about twice as wide at base as at apex, costulae well developed, areola hardly more than half as long as the petiolarea; abdomen black, with the apical edge of the postpetiole stramineous, second and third tergites black at base, reddish elsewhere, the thyridii reddish, and transversely oval, nearer the lateral edge than

to the base, spiracle of second tergite a little nearer to the apex than to the base of the tergite, fourth tergite blackish at apex, in the middle and elsewhere reddish, fifth mostly black, reddish laterally, sixth and seventh tergites entirely black, sternites beyond the petiole partly yellowish and fuscous, mostly stramineous, abdomen obliquely truncate at apex, exerted portion of the sheaths of the ovipositor hardly as long as the apical truncate, petiole with a fossa near the postpetiole.

Allotype.—Essentially as in the type, scape, mostly pale brown, antennae 34-jointed. Collected somewhere between Glencarlyn and the mouth of Four-mile Run along Four-mile Run, Va., June 17, 1914 (W. L. McAtee).

Paratypes are from Plummers Island, April 28, 1915 (L. O. Jackson); Washington, D. C., Mar. 6, 1913, in grass (W. L. McAtee); Maryland near Plummers Island, June 7, 1914, and April 28, 1915 (W. L. McAtee); Anacostia, D. C., Aug. 9, 1914 (W. D. Appel) and Ardmore, S. Dak., Aug. 13, 1915 (E. G. Holt). The female paratype from Anacostia has the scape pale brown beneath, a quadrangular sessile areolet, and the post petiole with its apical half reddish; the Ardmore female paratype has the post petiole mostly reddish and the scape pale brown beneath. Judging from a study of eight females, the scape is usually pale brown beneath; what probably represents an extreme variety is a female from Maryland near Plummers Id., May 9, 1913 (W. L. McAtee), in which the areolet is sessile, the second tergite is black with a reddish apical band, the third tergite black with a reddish apical band that broadens laterally and in the fourth and fifth tergites having the former mostly reddish but black dorsally and the latter mostly black with the outer fourth reddish.

